

# CUBA.

## DETAILS OF THE REVOLUTION.

### Reinforcements to the Besieged Garrisons.

### MOVEMENTS OF COUNT VALMASEDA.

By the steamer Morro Castle, Captain Adams, which arrived from Havana yesterday, we have received our correspondence to the 2d inst. from that port. It will be found to contain full and interesting details of the revolutionary movements going on there. We thank Purser Albert for valued favors.

### The Capture of Valdes Torre—Angel Castillo an Insurgent Leader—Affairs at Holguin—Reinforcements from St. Jago—Official Reports.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1898.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer Pajaro del Oceano from Nuevitas we have news from that point to the 20th.

Your correspondent, writing under that date, says:—All the troops which have arrived here from Matanzas started out with a column of 4,200 strong, mostly infantry, moving in a southerly direction, which would bring him to Las Tunas. Cannanading was distinctly heard all the day and until night set in. We have heard nothing definite since. I was told by an officer this morning that he had captured nine miles from San Miguel on the night of the 22d without let or hindrance, but hostilities commenced on the part of the insurgents on the 23d. Many rumors are in circulation, but nothing that I can place confidence in.

At the council of insurgent chiefs held at Sibani recently, as mentioned in my last, it was decided to let the slavery question rest for the present.

Manuel Valdes Torre, an insurgent chief, who was captured in the recent encounter near Maron, will be tried by court martial and no doubt soon. His whereabouts was betrayed by a deserter who has been forced into his ranks. The troops came upon his force of 400 men while they were sleeping; the killed, wounded and captured numbered about 200, and the rest were dispersed.

On the 10th two men of the "Batalion de Orden," from Matanzas, were shot by sentence of a drum-head court martial for outrages committed. An insurgent was recently captured near this place by an officer and six men. When called upon to surrender he threw down his musket, and as the officer approached him he drew a pistol and shot him through the body, when the soldiers immediately cut him to pieces.

The leader of the insurgents who hovers around Valmaseda's column is Mr. Angel Castillo, one of the old "blue blood" families of Puerto Principe. He is about thirty-four years of age and weighs not over 140 pounds, all nerve and wood, and is a determined and enthusiastic character, and has the faculty of inspiring courage and daring in those who follow him. He is a native of an older brother, married to a New Hampshire lady, and Nazario, a younger one. Francis is a counselor rather than a fighter, and the quietest and most reliable of the group, ever ready with his services. Castillo's band consists of about fifty men, mostly young and brought up on the plains. They are all well equipped, and there is not one but would lay down his life for him.

There has been no such thing as a "siege of Nuevitas" as reported, and no meeting of councils. There are but two here—viz., Mr. Richard Gibbs, United States Consul Agent, and P. Sanchez Pol, British Vice Consul, who are both friendly to the revolution. Mr. Gibbs, like the other merchants, considers his business ruined. The French gunboat which arrived on the 22d, the *Albatros*, is an American vessel would receive a hearty welcome from the New Yorkers here.

From other sources I learn that Lolo, who had been at Sibani for four days waiting supplies, also started on the 22d, the movement being a combined one on Las Tunas.

The Pajaro was detained at Gibara for one day, waiting news from Colon Benegas at Holguin. The insurgents were in considerable force on the road between the two places, and there was no communication.

The Pajaro left Santiago de Cuba on the 23d. No change had taken place in the situation. General Benegas, who was in the direction of the Eastern department, left Matanzas on the 20th, per steamer *San Antonio*, for Santiago, with 700 troops, and additional troops were sent to the city. The *Official Gazette*, in its issue of the 26th, publishes a communication to the Captain General from Colonel Acosta, commanding the mobilized volunteers of the 1st division, dated December 20th, which gives the following account of the action of the 15th:—

Early on that day we commenced our march, divided in two columns, in the direction of San Gerónimo, eighteen miles from this city. Arriving there we found the enemy in position and well entrenched. Two of our companies opened fire, and the enemy's camp was taken at the point of the bayonet, causing an immense loss in killed to the enemy. The remainder of the day was spent in the pursuit of the enemy, who were driven to the mountains, where they were killed or captured. A considerable number of "head centers" have been established throughout the Western department, and the "sneers of war" are being furnished by the wealthy Cubans with much greater liberality than heretofore.

J. N. Zayas, a wealthy Cuban of Havana, has written a pamphlet entitled "Cuba and its Future," which has been read with much interest here. He opposes the revolution and any attempt at withdrawing Cuba from Spain, and he thinks that the revolution will be a disaster to Cuba. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

Through Spanish sources I learn that the insurgent leader, General Benegas, has been captured by the Spanish forces. He was taken at the point of the bayonet, and his capture was a great blow to the revolution. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

A number of launches have recently been constructed in the navy yard here, to be employed on the coast. The Spanish forces have been reinforced by a number of launches, and the revolution has been a great blow to the revolution. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that the Spanish war schooner *Huelva*, Commandant Solano, has been doing great service ever since it has been engaged in the coast. The schooner has been engaged in the coast, and the revolution has been a great blow to the revolution. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

An encounter had recently taken place between a government force consisting of fifty regulars and 200 men from three small war steamers from Matanzas and a body of insurgents, at the bridge of Yara, on the road to Bayamo. The latter were found entrenched and were dislodged at the point of the bayonet, as says the Spanish account. Seven dead bodies were found where a portion of the column operated. The rebels took flight and the troops burned about thirty houses in Huaniquil, which had been occupied as their headquarters. They also destroyed the intrenchments and captured many carabines, guns, a revolver, two lances and several horses, besides a hat, which has the insignia of a brigadier. They made prisoners of the administrator and overseer of the plantation *Venezia*; the rebels attempted to rescue them on the road, but in vain, and they were afterwards sent to attempting to escape.

The *Diario de la Marina*, which contains the account of which the foregoing is the substance, also publishes the report of a recent reconnaissance up the river Cauto by the steamer *Danajul*. At a point ten leagues above Caldera the vessel came to a place where there was a thatched house and a sort of wharf, defended by parapets. It immediately opened fire on them, which brought out a considerable number of people, who made a great noise, but they were soon silenced and dispersed, thanks to the cannon and musketry. It was not possible to ascertain the number of killed, but six were seen to fall who did not rise again, among them the chief of the band. In the house mentioned were found a large quantity of fish, many chickens and a large quantity of hogs and ducks; also cavalry boots, newspapers, books and a guitar. At the wharf there were four cañons, two of which were serviceable.

were taken on board of the steamer, which, after a short stay, returned to Matanzas.

The Cubans here insist that the *Danajul* fired into a pleasure party, such as are accustomed to assemble in that vicinity on this season, and that the 700 regulars mentioned had been gathered for the usual feast; that those who fell did not get up again were killed, and that the rest of the party were scattered. The number of the killed, though they succeed in getting hold of the chickens and fish, this is not important.

Official accounts state that complete tranquillity prevailed at Santiago at that great indignation was toward the insurgents, who were not only confined to commit excesses of all sorts on the plantations.

The *Diario* mentions the capture of two cannon at an encounter near Manzanillo, which had been sent as a valuable present to the Captain General. One of these has arrived in Havana. It is made of wood, about five feet long, lined with three-eighths inch copper and encompassed with iron bands seven-eighths of an inch thick, five inches wide and three inches apart. The insurgents had fired three rounds with it, and it then becoming useless, was abandoned and fell into the hands of the troops and is reported as a capture.

As *Promesa* has received information through Spanish sources from Nuevitas, under date of the 25th, to the effect that the insurgents were entrenched in the vicinity of the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Valmaseda, attacking them fifteen miles out, causing the loss of 100 men, whose bodies have been seen, besides others killed and wounded. In view of the fact that the government troops are now in the vicinity of the line, it is probable that they will take it in a few days. "What road they will take is not known, but it is probable they will proceed to attack the rebels at Sibani, Cosofredo and Contreras," so says the account.

The insurgents are constantly on the move, the march of the troops will have to be conducted accordingly, and the final conclusion can be arrived at as to their direction.

Under date of the 25th the Inspector of Public Works gives official notice to navigators of the destruction of the *Huelva* at Las Lajas, near Gibara. Since the 21st the light has ceased to be visible. As soon as circumstances will permit the light will be rekindled, which due notice will be given in the *Official Gazette*.

The stockholders of the Spanish Bank, Banco Español, met to consider the question of the donation of \$100,000 to the Captain General for raising volunteers made by the directors. It was unanimously ratified.

It is stated that \$100,000 are now deposited in Washington, belonging to the revolutionists of Cuba, it being the first installment of the money to be paid to the Cuban government, but it is still in the hands of the Cuban monitors now lying in the Mississippi.

It is certain that large remittances have recently been made to the Cuban revolutionists by the insurgent sympathizers to purchase war materials.

I learn on good authority that an expedition is being organized to attack the coast of the United States, in order to draw the insurgents into ambuscade. It would seem hardly possible that the authorities here would stoop to such a policy, but it is a fact.

The estimates for January amount to \$2,381,970, of which \$112,112 is for law and equity and \$61,297 for public works.

**Funeral of Cepeda—Runners Fillister Landing—New Head Centres—Pamphlet by a Wealthy Cuban in Favor of the Government—General News.**

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1899.

The event of the week past in this city has been the funeral of a young man named Camilo Cepeda, a prisoner recently captured from among the insurgents and brought to this city from the east. Whatever demonstrations of a political or other character may be denied this people under the present form of government, Spanish habits and prejudices will permit no interference with manifestations of respect for the dead, and the Cubans took advantage of the occasion to show their appreciation of the revolution in a most remarkable manner. The deceased was found dead in his room, and there have been whispers of foul play, but there is no reason whatever for them. He manifested a degree of manly courage and nobility of mind, and his death was a great loss to the revolution.

The funeral took place on the 31st ult., at eight o'clock A. M., the body having lain in the church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe since the previous morning. The hearse and catafalque were particularly conspicuous for their richness and elegance, and were followed by a concourse of people never before seen here on any occasion. The number is placed at about 4,000. The remains were carried on the shoulders of the principal mourners alternately, from the church to the cemetery. In the procession were a goodly number of colored people, a deputation of whom solicited the honor of carrying the coffin for a few moments, which was accorded them.

Cepeda was a native of Sancti Spiritus and belonged to a family of distinction, but was entirely unknown and without prominence, being about twenty years of age. No member of his family was present, and his funeral expenses were paid by unknown persons. The demonstrations of respect paid him were solely due to the cause of which he was considered a martyr, and they serve to show how strong and deep-seated are the feelings of the Cuban people in favor of the revolution.

A considerable number of "head centers" have been established throughout the Western department, and the "sneers of war" are being furnished by the wealthy Cubans with much greater liberality than heretofore.

J. N. Zayas, a wealthy Cuban of Havana, has written a pamphlet entitled "Cuba and its Future," which has been read with much interest here. He opposes the revolution and any attempt at withdrawing Cuba from Spain, and he thinks that the revolution will be a disaster to Cuba. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

Through Spanish sources I learn that the insurgent leader, General Benegas, has been captured by the Spanish forces. He was taken at the point of the bayonet, and his capture was a great blow to the revolution. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

A number of launches have recently been constructed in the navy yard here, to be employed on the coast. The Spanish forces have been reinforced by a number of launches, and the revolution has been a great blow to the revolution. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that the Spanish war schooner *Huelva*, Commandant Solano, has been doing great service ever since it has been engaged in the coast. The schooner has been engaged in the coast, and the revolution has been a great blow to the revolution. The *Diario* has written a long and favorable review of it, and the Spaniards have eagerly seized it as an expression of their views on the revolution. However, little more than the views of the writer.

An encounter had recently taken place between a government force consisting of fifty regulars and 200 men from three small war steamers from Matanzas and a body of insurgents, at the bridge of Yara, on the road to Bayamo. The latter were found entrenched and were dislodged at the point of the bayonet, as says the Spanish account. Seven dead bodies were found where a portion of the column operated. The rebels took flight and the troops burned about thirty houses in Huaniquil, which had been occupied as their headquarters. They also destroyed the intrenchments and captured many carabines, guns, a revolver, two lances and several horses, besides a hat, which has the insignia of a brigadier. They made prisoners of the administrator and overseer of the plantation *Venezia*; the rebels attempted to rescue them on the road, but in vain, and they were afterwards sent to attempting to escape.

The *Diario de la Marina*, which contains the account of which the foregoing is the substance, also publishes the report of a recent reconnaissance up the river Cauto by the steamer *Danajul*. At a point ten leagues above Caldera the vessel came to a place where there was a thatched house and a sort of wharf, defended by parapets. It immediately opened fire on them, which brought out a considerable number of people, who made a great noise, but they were soon silenced and dispersed, thanks to the cannon and musketry. It was not possible to ascertain the number of killed, but six were seen to fall who did not rise again, among them the chief of the band. In the house mentioned were found a large quantity of fish, many chickens and a large quantity of hogs and ducks; also cavalry boots, newspapers, books and a guitar. At the wharf there were four cañons, two of which were serviceable.

By the steamer and great perseverance of a young Cuban, the representative of a wealthy Spanish family, and during the time he was in the city, at least six of the Cubans lately imprisoned here, simply on suspicion of being implicated in the existing revolution, have been successfully released, and others are about to be liberated.

Don Inocencio Canavieso, it is understood, has promised to produce his son, both being American citizens, who were arrested after a "chickadee" under the engagement that he not be privately examined by the authorities and not be exposed to the ignominy of being arraigned before the military council, and that he would produce him in the morning. He formed some of the negroes on his estate, to the number of twenty only, into a fire company, and he is suspected of being implicated in this insurrection.

The returns just published of the revenues collected at all the custom houses of Cuba in November last amount to \$144,281, whereas those in 1897 footed up \$151,477, thus showing a decrease in the month of \$7,196.

As the return is about leaving the usual quantity of sensation news is going about. From revolutionary sources it is learned that the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 231 riflemen and 300 musketeers. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the police, under the command of the late Captain Lopez, were surrounded on the 15th by the insurgents, and that he was compelled to give battle to the division of Captain Socorro Lopez Peraltá at a point fifteen miles from Tullás. The force of the former was about 500; Lopez had 2